

## 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## 2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 ADRIAN JONES,

Case No. 3:23-cv-00237-RCJ-CSD

4 v.

Plaintiff,

ORDER

5 STATE OF NEVADA, *et al.*,

6 Defendants.

7

9 Plaintiff Adrian Jones brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to  
10 redress constitutional violations that he claims he suffered while incarcerated at Northern  
11 Nevada Correctional Center. (ECF No. 7). On December 11, 2023, this Court ordered  
12 Jones to file an amended complaint by January 10, 2024. (ECF No. 6). The Court warned  
13 Jones that the action could be dismissed if he failed to file an amended complaint by that  
14 deadline. (*Id.* at 7.). That deadline expired and Jones did not file an amended complaint,  
15 move for an extension, or otherwise respond.

16 **I. DISCUSSION**

17 District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the  
18 exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . .  
19 dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831  
20 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court  
21 order or comply with local rules. See *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir.  
22 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to  
23 keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th  
24 Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to  
25 dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the public’s  
26 interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court’s need to manage its docket;  
27 (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of  
28 cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. See *In re*

1 *Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting  
2 *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

3 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation  
4 and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissing Jones's  
5 claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal  
6 because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing  
7 a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542  
8 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of  
9 cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

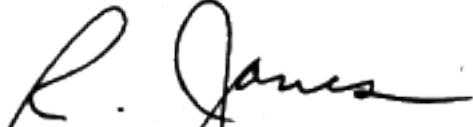
10 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can  
11 be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider  
12 dismissal. See *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining  
13 that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order  
14 does not satisfy this factor); *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th  
15 Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that  
16 “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives prior to disobedience of the court’s  
17 order as satisfying this element[,]” i.e., like the “initial granting of leave to amend coupled  
18 with the warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,]” have been “eroded” by *Yourish*).  
19 Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a  
20 case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779  
21 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this action cannot realistically proceed until and  
22 unless Jones files an amended complaint, the only alternative is to enter a second order  
23 setting another deadline. But the reality of repeating an ignored order is that it often only  
24 delays the inevitable and squanders the Court’s finite resources. The circumstances here  
25 do not indicate that this case will be an exception: there is no hint that Jones needs  
26 additional time or evidence that he did not receive the Court’s screening order. Setting  
27 another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these circumstances. So the fifth  
28 factor favors dismissal.

1       **II. CONCLUSION**

2           Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they  
3 weigh in favor of dismissal. It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without  
4 prejudice based on Jones's failure to file an amended complaint in compliance with this  
5 Court's December 11, 2023, order. The Clerk of Court is directed to enter judgment  
6 accordingly and close this case. No other documents may be filed in this now-closed  
7 case. If Jones wishes to pursue his claims, he must file a complaint in a new case.

8           It is further ordered that Jones's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No.  
9 4) is denied as moot.

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11           DATED THIS 7th day of February 2024.

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13             
14           ROBERT C. JONES  
15           UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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